

The Hazardous Materials Manager

EASTERN WASHINGTON CHAPTER OF THE ACADEMY OF CERTIFIED HAZARDOUS MATERIALS MANAGERS
NEWSLETTER



Eastern Washington Chapter of the Academy of Certified Hazardous Materials Managers

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Current Officers:

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Vice President: Open
Secretary: Andrea Hopkins
Treasurer: Chuck Mulkey

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Professional Development: Roni Ashley
Membership Development: Open
Relations & Awards: Scot Adams
Government Liaison: Open
Education: Andrea Prignano
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Newsletter: Roni Ashley

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2016– Chuck Mulkey
2015– Roni Ashley
2014 – Wade Winters
2013 – Roni Swan
2012 – Chuck Mulkey
2011 – Russ Johnson
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2008 – Mark Riess
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1999 – Chris Brevick
1998 – Robert Newell
1997 – Delores Lutter
1996 – Terry Ostrander
1995 – Bill Holstein
1994 – Brian Dixon
1993 – Bruce Vesper

Executive Committee's Corner

EWC would like to provide those of you working to protect human health and the environment with classes and certifications that will benefit your professional development and mobility, and maximize your earning potential. If you have a suggestion or a question, just send a note to any of the people listed in the green box on the left of this page. We welcome your ideas!

AHMP Cyber Chapter

*Dedicated to "Connecting Hazardous Materials
Professionals Worldwide".*

For more information contact www.ahmpcyber.org

The Cyber Chapter provides professionals managing hazardous materials with a virtual forum to exchange information and ideas and assist them in adapting to the changing aspects of the profession of hazardous materials management.

Open Forum Discussion - Construction Safety - January 8th, 2020 6:00 PM EST *through* 7:00 PM EST

Joint Meeting - - Legionella Update - Dr. Richard Gilpin will provide an update on Legionella – January 15th, 2020 6:30 PM ET *through* 7:30 PM EST





EWC MOURNS THE LOSS OF RAJA RANADE

Digambar (Raja) Ranade, died on November 23rd at his home and a service was held for him in Richland, WA on November 25th. He was born in Mumbai, India, and lived in the Tri-Cities area since 1990.

Raja was a strong supporter of the Eastern Washington Chapter of the Academy of Certified Hazardous Materials Managers (EWC). He held various leadership positions for the Chapter over the years. The talks he provided at EWC educational events demonstrated his depth of scientific knowledge. His calm and peaceful demeanor helped to de-stress many of those that worked with him. EWC could count on Raja's subject matter expertise with CHMM environmental, safety and health topics. Last year he taught the basics of how to perform environmental assessments at the EWC's Certified Hazardous Materials Overview course held at the HAMMER facility in Richland, WA. He was also knowledgeable of the water regulations and provided direction to the Hanford contractors. Raja will be truly missed by many in the Tri Cities. We send heartfelt condolences to his family.

WHAT'S NEW IN THE INTERNATIONAL AIR TRANSPORT ASSOCIATION

By Roger Marks, September 10, 2019 (IHMM)

The International Air Transport Association (IATA) is preparing to release a new edition of its Dangerous Goods Regulations (DGR), the manual used by shippers and airlines worldwide to ensure the safe transport of hazardous materials by air.

Mandatory compliance with the new edition IATA DGR starts on January 1, 2020.

Updates for the 61st edition DGR include:

- Updates to the List of Dangerous Goods (section 4.2) for UN #s 3449, 3077, 3082, 2389, 3536, and 1700
- Updated packaging table entries that better identify composite packaging options
- Updates to packing instructions 650, 960, Y960, 968, and 970
- Added definitions for "aggregate lithium content" and "lithium batteries installed in cargo transport unit"
- Clarification about the placement of labels and markings on DG packages
- Revised recommendations for training hazmat employees
- Updates to provisions for dangerous goods carried by passengers and crew
- A new Appendix I that details changes taking effect January 1, 2021

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The International Air Transport Association's *Dangerous Goods Regulations* (IATA DGR) is the manual used by hazmat shippers, freight forwarders, brokers, and airlines to mitigate the risks posed by hazardous materials during air transport.

The IATA DGR combines international hazmat regulations from the United Nations, the ICAO Technical Instructions or "TI," with unique requirements and preferences of member airlines—including passenger airlines and major cargo carriers like UPS and FedEx. The IATA DGR is updated annually and all revised requirements take effect on January 1 of each new year.

PERSONAL PREPARATION FOR PUBLIC EMERGENCIES

By Scot Adams

Previous forest fires in California have created emergencies associated with deaths and property loss. The fires have been blamed on a failure of insufficient forest-management maintenance of powerline right of ways with respect to removal of excess vegetation, as well as high winds.

The bankruptcy of a major California power company has complicated management of electrical services. In response in the short term in the name of public safety, the utilities have proactively disconnected electrical service from hundreds of thousands of connections impacting about two million people. The utilities addressed potential wind storms by disconnecting services. For the long term, there are no proposals for addressing risk from storms; consequently, Californians need to look forward to ongoing suspensions of services and all of the personal risks of loss of refrigerated food storage, water availability, inoperable phones and many forms of communications, closed places of work, empty grocery stores, fuel pumping problems, lack of traffic signals, in unavailable automobile charging stations, and shutdown of public buildings including schools and colleges. In addition, some areas have been subject to short notices of evacuation. Personal and commercial services will not be available in some areas unless backup power generation has been installed. No proposals or actions are in place to address the root cause of the fires and limitations on electrical services. This situation is a man-made crisis of overgrown vegetation combined with natural wind storms. One power company has indicated that it could take as long as ten years to reduce risk of fire from powerlines and forests.

However, surviving the failures to address the fire and lack of electrical availability, ultimately is a personal problem. Each family will need to prepare for temporary life without electrical service and all of the necessities and conveniences that go with. This is not an isolated problem. Similar short-term problems have occurred in Seattle from a lack of maintenance of trees over or near power lines. Longer-term regional electrical problems have originated from natural disasters that damage infrastructure- ice storms and hurricanes.

It is a prudent action to have a family plan to survive without electricity and other public services for a period of time. In addition, families in some areas need to be prepared for rapid evacuation. In a wide-spread emergency, individuals and families can expect only limited help from public agencies. To do well in emergencies and disasters, families need to prepare. General planning guidance is available on line from the Federal Emergency Management Agency, the Department of Homeland Security, the Red Cross, and USA.Gov. In Washington State, the Washington Military Department and Washington Emergency Management Division provide state-specific guidance for preparation. Washington specific natural risks are identified as avalanches, drought, earthquake, flood, landslide, severe weather, tsunamis, five major volcanoes, wildland fire, hazardous material incidents, and radiological release hazards.

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The Benton County Emergency Management (BCEM) organization notes local potential emergencies: potential natural hazards in our area include floods, wildfires and ice storms. BCEM planners also prepare for emergencies at the Hanford Site, Energy Northwest's Columbia Generating Station, windstorms, fires, floods, and earthquakes. Range and forest fires are common in Washington. Locally significant area range fires occurred in 1957, 1973, 1981, 1984, 2000, 2007, and 2016.

It is hard to forget the rapidly moving Hanford range fire of 2000. That consumed in excess of 300 square miles (192,000 acres) half of which was on the Hanford Site. Thirty-six structures, including homes, in Benton City were burned. Some people were evacuated from Horn Rapids, West Richland, and other areas. The radiation in the 200 Area BC Cribs and pyrophoric uranium in oil barrels in the 300 Area were threatened. The fire created its own tornado like winds that rained smoke and ash across area cities; it looked like a snow storm under street lights as the ash fell miles from the fire. An estimated 900 fire fighters and 200 pieces of fire-fighting equipment from surrounding agencies and air tankers and heavy helicopters were part of the fire-fighting effort to protect 200 and 300 Areas of Hanford. Air monitoring by EPA, Washington Department of Health, and PNNL did not detect any releases above regulatory limits. Local organizational cooperation was notable.

METHYLENE CHLORIDE DRAFT TSCA RISK EVALUATION RELEASED BY EPA

By Lauren Scott, November 05, 2019 (IHMM)



A prohibition on consumer sales was enacted in March of this year to go into effect at the end of November. The risk evaluation examined more than 70 uses of methylene chloride, including commercial paint and coating removal, consumer adhesives, sealants, degreasers, cleaners, and automobile products, to determine hazards associated with the use of the chemical under these conditions. Under the latest TSCA amendment, methylene chloride is the fifth of the first ten chemicals prioritized to undergo risk evaluation.

However, this is only a draft risk evaluation. A final risk evaluation is not expected for several months. No action will be taken until the final risk evaluation is released.

According to the Lautenberg Chemical Safety for the 21st Century Act (LCSEA) amendment to the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA), EPA must evaluate the safety of existing chemicals, prioritize existing chemicals for evaluation, and create risk-based chemical assessments.

The final risk evaluation is designed to thoroughly evaluate the available science before taking action to manage the risk associated with the use of a chemical.

If EPA's final risk evaluation finds there are adverse health risks associated with methylene chloride under any of the specific conditions of use, the agency can propose actions to address those risks within the timeframe required by TSCA. EPA's actions could include proposed regulations to prohibit or limit the manufacture, processing, distribution in the marketplace, use, or disposal of the chemical, as applicable.

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EPA has faced public pressure over the last few years to finalize a 2017 proposed rulemaking that would have banned commercial sales *in addition to* consumer sales of methylene chloride. On March 27, 2019, EPA Administrator Andrew Wheeler signed a Final Rule to prohibit the manufacture (including import), processing, and distribution of methylene chloride in all paint removers *only for consumer use*. The Final Rule has since faced more scrutiny from the public. In October, public health advocates filed a lawsuit, arguing the ban must include a prohibition on commercial sales because workers are most at risk to methylene chloride exposure.

There will be in-person meeting December 3–4 to discuss the draft risk evaluation. More information can be found in the *Federal Register*. EPA is also soliciting comments here on the draft risk evaluation until December 30, 2019.

Job Opportunitites

Manager, Environmental Protection

Company – WA River Protection Solutions (WRPS), Richland, WA

Closes 12/13/2019

Regular

Full-Time

Chemical Engineer

Company – WA River Protection Solutions (WRPS), Richland, WA

Closes 12/2/2019

Regular

Full-Time

Environmental Scientist

Company – CH2M HILL Plateau Remediation (CHPRC), Richland, WA

Closes 12/9/2019

Regular

Full-Time

